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ROBINSON CRUSOE

Our sympathy has always gone out to poor old Robinson Crusoe, because he never accomplished anything worth while. And the worst of it is that it wasn't altogether "Bob's" fault. He was earnest enough and honest enough and showed a fair degree of initiative, but he lacked judgment or was very unfortunate in his choice of a place to live and in his associates.

The records of the community as far as they were preserved would indicate that Bob nearly worked his head off trying to instill a little community pride into the place, and build it up so that it would be on the map, but his labor was in vain simply because his associates failed to catch the vision of the possibilities on every hand and there seemed to be an entire lack of initiative, enthusiasm, or community pride among them, while co-operation wasn't in their vocabulary.

Friday was perfectly content to remain Bob's handy man and to take orders, and the idea never once entered his head that he was a part of the community with a personal responsibility. He never initiated anything and never made any particular effort to help carry out Bob's ideas, and he even growled about them to the neighbors. It was a lot easier to just drift along. It saved energy.

The parrot was too indolent to learn to talk, he hadn't even the energy of some of our "Modern birds" who have learned to swear like pirates and take such pride in their accomplishment that they are willing to give a demonstration any day. What was the use of a parrot learning to do anything when Bob provided all his wants and he could therefore be left perfectly free to doze and dream.

Then there was the goat, perfectly content to be the goat, live like a goat, smell like a goat, bleat like a goat, butt like a goat, and even eat the tail off Bob's only shirt and still be perfectly content and happy with his surroundings, simply because he had no inspiration beyond being a goat.

Well as I said before, my sympathy is all with poor old Bob. The Chamber of Commerce idea didn't enter his head or things would have been different, for a Chamber of Commerce puts pep and pride into a community to such an extent that every one feels an equal responsibility and wants to do his part. There are therefore no Fridays, sleepy birds or goats, because we all know it gives us an opportunity for equality of privilege and effort.

CAN YOU MOVE?

Some one has said, "It doesn't matter so much where you stand as in what direction you are moving." We might amend this saying by adding or "Whether you are capable of moving or of being moved." There are two sides to any question. No man has a monopoly of knowledge in regard to any matter. No man's opinion unsupported by facts is worth much. We are all liable to error. We should all be open to conviction. He who would grow in mind as well as body should maintain steadfastly an open and receptive mind. He should seek every possible avenue of information. He should keep his ear to the ground. He should make up his mind in regard to questions of importance only after careful investigation of both sides of the question. He should not jump at conclusions. He should not stubbornly hold to his first opinion in the face of convincing argument which should sway him to the other side.

Are you in favor of the Chamber of Commerce? Have you carefully investigated the plans made for it? Have you talked with the leaders of the movement? Have you attended the meetings designed to give the public information concerning it? Are you open to conviction? Just what is your attitude anyhow?

HONOR TO CENTRALIA DEAD

National Commander and Party Visit
Graves of Legion Men Killed During City Parade.

The head of the American Legion, journeyed all the way to Centralia, Wash., to pay homage at the graves of the four men who were slain by members of the I. W. W. last Armistice day. Two hundred Legion men and women accompanied Franklin D'Olier, their national commander, on his visit to the scene of the tragedy, and stood with bowed heads in Mountain View cemetery as he pledged the Legion to everlasting reverence to the memory of its martyred members.

There was nothing of rancor in D'Olier's reference to the men who killed the peaceful paraders. But the speech served warning, as hundreds of other incidents of Legion history of the last year have served warning, that the Legion is a wall of steel against all advocates of violence, whether they dub themselves "socialists" or "parlor bolshewicks."

"I come here as to the shrine of the American Legion," said D'Olier, standing

at the foot of the grave of Warren Grimm, killed at the head of the Armistice day parade. "Centralia will mean to the Legion what Hunter Hill, Gettysburg and Chateau Thierry mean to the nation. At these places, the spirit of America met the enemy and triumphed. Here, in Centralia, the spirit of the American Legion likewise met the enemy of our country and triumphed."

As representative of the nearly two million members of the Legion, D'Olier laid a wreath of flowers on Grimm's grave. In the crowd were Grimm's old friends in Centralia and friends of Dale Hubbard, Ben Casagrande and Arthur McElfresh, who also were slain.

"It is fitting that here today we should renew our pledge of patriotism and devotion to law and order and serve notice on the forces of anarchy that more than four million ex-service men, who fought and defeated the foe without, are now sworn to fight to the death the foe within, who would work injury to our sacred institutions. Our inspiration shall be our martyrs and the restraint shown by their outraged comrades. By dedicating ourselves to the defense of our flag and all that it means, a defense based on fairness and justice, we shall prove that our comrades in France and Centralia have not died in vain," the commander concluded.

Fremont Post, Palo Alto, Cal., has been carrying the benefits of the Legion to invalid comrades at the nearby government hospital in various ways. After warning the wires last February and getting a full-time representative of the W. R. I. bureau and stenographer on the job to clear up old compensation claims, the post has turned its attention to Sunday visits. Every Sunday morning, fifteen Legionnaires from Palo Alto and Stanford University are called on as their names turn up on the roster, to enjoy a two-mile hike to the hospital, where they spend the forenoon in the wards, swapping stories and doing friendly little jobs.

NATIONWIDE FIGHT
AGAINST DISEASE

American Red Cross Will Have
Health Centers in All Parts
of United States.

The American Red Cross has launched upon a nation-wide campaign of fighting disease and physical defect among the American people. A new and unique health institution has come into being as the result of several months' study by the Red Cross Health Service Department at National Headquarters.

Officials in charge of the department predict that before long this new health activity will be in actual operation all over the country, and that the sign—"American Red Cross Health Center"—will become as familiar to the people everywhere as are now the signs of the telephone companies.

Busy Long Before War.
The interest of the American Red Cross in the fight against disease is not, however, of recent origin. Long before the war the organization began this health service through its medical units in disaster relief work and its department of Town and County Nursing. During the war and following the armistice thousands of American Red Cross officials have been fighting disease in the war-stricken countries. At the same time tens of thousands of local Red Cross officials have been engaged at home fighting disease, notably during the influenza epidemics.

The American Red Cross has determined that all this valuable experience in health service abroad and at home shall not go to waste. So long as there are a half a million people dying yearly in this country from preventable causes, and so long as more than one-third of the American children and young people are victims of physical defects, the Red Cross recognizes the urgent need for continued Red Cross health service at home.

How Organization Works.
The Red Cross Health Center is governed by business principles, applies business methods, and, in its more simple form, can be established and conducted by lay people.

It proceeds upon the demonstrated fact that health is a commodity that can be bought and sold like brooms and soap. Therefore, it establishes itself in a storeroom in the principal business section of the community. It displays its goods in the form of attractive health exhibits in its show windows. It advertises constantly and extensively. And it uses every business and social device to attract customers.

The Red Cross Health Center is of service to the sick in that it gives reliable and complete information about existing clinics, hospitals, sanatoria and other institutions for the sick and the defective; about available nurses, both trained and practical; about when to consult a physician and why to shun the quack and his nostrums.

Teaching Disease Prevention.
The Red Cross Health Center is, however, of even greater service to the well. It teaches people how to prevent sickness and disease. This is done in many interesting and attractive ways—first of all, by the distribution of popular health literature and through health lectures illustrated with lantern slides or with health motion picture films. Then special exhibits are given, one after the other, on various health subjects. Practical demonstrations are made; also health playlets by children to interest and instruct themselves and their elders. Classes are organized in personal hygiene, home care of the sick, first aid and in food selection and preparation. Health clubs, both for younger and older people, are formed; also Little Mothers' leagues. Nutrition and growth clinics are conducted for children.

Already more than a hundred of these Red Cross Health Centers are in actual operation throughout the country. Many of them also conduct medical clinics, but the one chief, outstanding feature of the American Red Cross Health Center is its health education service which teaches well people how to keep well.

Five Minute Chats
on Our Presidents

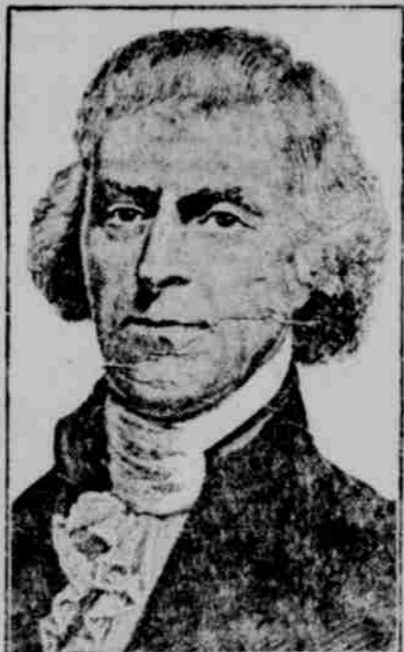
By JAMES MORGAN

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PEN OF THE REVOLUTION

1743—April 13, born at Shadwell, Va.
1767—Admitted to the bar.
1776—Member of House of Burgesses.
1774-75—Member of congress.
1776-79—Member Virginia assembly.
1779-81—Governor.
1783-84—Member of congress.
1784-89—Minister to France.
1790-93—Secretary of state.

THOMAS JEFFERSON as much as Abraham Lincoln. Was nursed at the breast of the exhausted West. At the time of his birth beneath one of its foothills the Blue Ridge of Virginia was the American frontier. The farm on which he was born had been cleared in the wild forest by his pioneer father when the smoke of a neighbor's chimney hardly could be seen from his cabin door.

When he rode east, with his darling fiddle under his arm, to be a student at William and Mary college, the tall, slender, sandy-haired, snub-nosed, freckled-faced seventeen-year-old boy of the frontiersman never had seen a mansion, a church or a village of twenty houses, and he looked with a stranger's eyes upon the baronial



Jefferson in 1775.

pride and display of the old families who formed the viceregal court at Williamsburg.

To support the large family of his mother on their too small farm Jefferson turned to the law. In seven years at the bar he doubled his estate and increased his slaves to 400. Buying the little mountain at whose foot he was born, he built upon its summit from plans of his own drawing, with bricks of his own making and with wood of his own cutting, the noblest house in all Virginia. There at Monticello he made his home ever after.

Jefferson's law practice continued rapidly to grow until it amounted to \$2,500 a year, when he abandoned it forever to prosecute George III in the great and general court of mankind. He had heard the first call of the Revolution while a law student in Williamsburg. Its clarion had been ringing in his ears ever since he stood, an eager looker-on, in the door of the house of burgesses. He saw Washington in his seat and he saw his own friend, Patrick Henry, a fiddling Virginian like himself, holding the floor amid cries of treason as he invited the king to profit by the example of Caesar, who had his Brutus, and Charles I, who had his Cromwell.

The sword, the tongue and the pen of American freedom were well met that memorable day. After the pen had waited twelve years for its turn to speak Jefferson sat in the congress at Philadelphia. The squire of Monticello was a silent member, as silent as the squire of Mount Vernon. Opportunity and duty went straight to those two speechless congressmen as the needle leaps to a handstone.

After serving as governor of Virginia and member of congress Jefferson was sent as minister to the court of France. "You replace Doctor Franklin," the Count Vergennes said to him on his arrival in Paris. "I succeed him," the new envoy happily replied: "no one can replace Doctor Franklin."

Six weeks and a day after he had seen that old France of the Bourbons crash beneath the walls of the Bastille Jefferson left Paris to become our first secretary of state. Taking his seat at the right of Washington he was face to face across the cabinet table with Alexander Hamilton, the secretary of the treasury.

By nature, and training the two were as opposite in their political opinions as in their chairs, and they found themselves, as Jefferson said, "pitted like fighting cocks." As they fought and the feathers flew a great crowd collected behind each to urge on its favorite in that cocking main over which Washington had the unappetizing to preside. Quickly all the people in the land took one side or the other and formed themselves into the two political parties which with changing names and changing disputes have divided the country to this day.

R. r. revenge!
Passing through a military hospital, a distinguished visitor saw a horribly wounded private from one of the Irish regiments.

"When are you going to send that man back to the States?" he inquired.

"He ain't going back to the States—let's goin' back to the front," an orderly informed him.

"Back to the front?" exclaimed the visitor. "But, man, he's in awful shape!"

"Yes," replied the orderly, "and he thinks he knows who done it!"

An Appeal

To the Republicans of the Country and
All Those Who Aided Them:

The Republican success in the 1920 election has been commensurate with the quality of our candidates and the righteousness of our cause.

This success is the partnership accomplishment of all Republicans everywhere and of hundreds of thousands of well-wishers of good government regardless of past party affiliations.

To all of these we now appeal, because it is the mutual responsibility of us all who will share alike in the consequent mutual benefit of good government.

The plan of limiting campaign contributions to \$1,000, adopted by your national organization, has left your party unmortgaged.

It has been a most advanced step in placing the business of politics on the highest plane, and has brought an interest on the part of thousands who never before have been concerned with politics.

Some weeks before election it was apparent that the expenses provided for in our budget, with the strictest economy, would exceed the contributions, but we were unwilling either to leave undone any legitimate effort essential to complete success or to change the method of raising money. We were then sure and we are now sure that every Republican desires that the expenses of the campaign be distributed in this manner.

Your presidential campaign this year cost no more than that of 1916, when a dollar went nearly twice as far as it does today.

Four years ago the bulk of the campaign fund came from 750 contributors, while this year the approximately \$2,000,000 contributed to date for the presidential election has come from 50,000 givers.

The victory won, the raising of the deficit would be easy, indeed, if your committee were willing to abandon the policy of keeping down the average of contribution. This we are determined not to do. It was a fight of all the people. The result speaks for itself. It lifted a burden from the minds of millions and points the way to better and happier days. We ask now for that additional help from all which is merited both by the successful conclusion of the effort and by the consequent contribution to the welfare of all of our people and the glory of the nation.

Let us now have help from every American who is grateful for the victory and all that it means to the country. It might well be in the nature of a thanksgiving offering for the return to a certainly safe, sane, constitutional progressive government.

Let us by general and generous giving put the seal of approval upon the policy of putting a national administration in power free from any possible embarrassment of special obligation to any man, men or group of men. Let us make the contribution, whether large or small, and whether or not we have heretofore given, commensurate with our means and our appreciation, always within the maximum limit heretofore fixed.

Let us get our names on the cornerstone of a sturdier political structure, upon the roll of those who have helped make possible a campaign of which, in methods and result, we may as Republicans and patriots be justly proud.

Most earnestly we urge that this aid be given quickly, that your committee may be enabled to discharge the party's obligations and turn to further constructive work in behalf of party and country.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE,

Will H. Hays, Chairman.

Checks should be made payable to Fred W. Upham, Treasurer, or James G. Blaine, Jr., Eastern Treasurer, and sent to the Committee's Office, 19 West 44th Street, New York City, N. Y.

Attention
Please---

We want to announce to the people of Alma and vicinity that we have added a full line of samples of

Engraving, Embossing
and Steel Die Work

It embraces announcements of all kinds. Calling and business cards. Holiday greetings, lodge cards and everything in the line of high grade social printing, engraving and embossing.

We have for sale first quality

Typewriter Ribbons
and Carbon Paper

We would be pleased to have you call and see samples, or will call at your home with and submit samples for your inspection. We can serve you with the best and our prices are reasonable.

We solicit your business and guarantee our work.

The Record

Try The Record Want Ads

The American Legion and the labor unions have joined hands in Anacoda, Mont., for the mutual benefit of both organizations. As a matter of fact, several union locals in that section of the country are virtually Legion posts in themselves, since a majority of the members also are members of the Legion.

In Anacoda the Legion and the unions are collaborating in their benefit entertainments and splitting the spoils. Money has been contributed from the union war chest to the Legion general fund, which now shows an impressive balance of \$17,000.

In New York, Texas and Pennsylvania and other quarters the Legion and the unions also are getting together for their mutual financial profit.

Men are rich only as they serve. Great service brings great riches. Acquire yours by service to Alma through the Chamber of Commerce.

FOR A
BROWN TAXI
TELEPHONE NO.
18

POTNAM BROS.
TAXICAB
CO.

'The Lost City'

Chapter 2

Strand Theater

Thursday and Friday

DON'T
PUT YOUR TRUST IN MONEY
BUT
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Save a Little Every Week

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ALMA, MICHIGAN

Winter will Catch
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If you do not watch out

Better get a supply of

Good Lump Coal

While we can supply you

Alma Elevator Co.

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We have opened an Auto Repair Shop at 211 W. Superior St. Our work is done by first-class mechanics and guaranteed to be satisfactory.

Prices are Reasonable

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Alma, Mich.